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EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION
COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Principal School Medical Officer

1960

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL,
IPSWICH.

September, 1961.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

MY LORDS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in again presenting the Annual Report on the work of the School Health Service.

As envisaged in my previous report, this year it has been possible to visit the majority of schools on two occasions for the purpose of periodic medical examinations, as the School Medical Officers have not been so heavily committed to poliomyelitis vaccinations as in 1959. The medical inspection tables show that more than half as many children again were examined in 1960 than in the two previous years.

Despite the greater number of medical examinations it is pleasing to note that only 70 out of 8,720 children examined (some .80%) were considered to be in an unsatisfactory general physical condition in relation to their nutrition. This is the lowest incidence yet recorded and it is to be hoped that this improvement will continue.

Cleanliness examinations by School Nurses have concentrated on the known unclean children and visits to schools at the request of a Head Teacher or parent, and although this revised arrangement has only operated for twelve months, there is as yet no indication that the reduction in the number of examinations has resulted in any increase of uncleanliness amongst children at school.

I should like to express my thanks to Dr. Lyon, Consultant Dermatologist at the Ipswich and E.S. Hospital, for his valuable assistance in connection with the outbreak of ringworm of the scalp which occurred in Felixstowe. It is some years since this infection presented any problems amongst East Suffolk school children and it seems quite likely that this was an import from the United States, where in the Southern States ringworm of the scalp is frequently to be found.

In relation to handicapped pupils it perhaps ought to be mentioned that as from 1st November, 1960, a revised procedure was introduced for children considered "unsuitable" for education at school, disposing of the previous term "ineducable" and no longer making it obligatory to notify children requiring supervision after leaving school. It is still possible, however to report the latter children informally as requiring "Community Care" and this will continue in appropriate cases.

During the year a portable Amplivox audiometer was purchased to enable one School Medical Officer and Health Visitor to conduct both routine screening tests and more detailed testing of children's hearing in one area of the County, and it is hoped to extend the valuable work being done in this field still further with the appointment of a Peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf and the training of other Medical Officers and Health Visitors in this work.

The Authority were fortunate in obtaining the services of both an additional Dental Officer and Speech Therapist during the year who will reinforce our depleted strength in these two important spheres of the School Health Service.

As in past years, I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the School Welfare Sub-Committee for their continued support and interest, added to the ever willing and valuable assistance of the Chief Education Officer, teachers and administrative staff, and the loyalty and enthusiasm of both the professional and clerical staff of my own Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

S. T. G. GRAY,
Principal School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

1. (a) Staff.

Principal School Medical Officer:

S. T. G. Gray, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

Miss K. M. Harding, M.D., D.P.H.
 C. H. Imrie, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Mrs. J. F. Morrison, M.D., D.C.H. (part-time).
 H. E. Nutten, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
 Mrs. G. E. Pryee, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (part-time).
 Mrs. C. S. Webster, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (part-time).

The aggregate of time given to School Health Service work is equivalent to the services of 2.39 full-time Officers.

Speech Therapists:

Mrs. E. A. Smyth, L.C.S.T.
 Mrs. J. M. Lang, L.C.S.T. (part-time).
 Miss E. F. Wilson, L.C.S.T. (5/9/60).

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. C. D. Macpherson, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mr. J. E. Benfield, L.D.S.
 Mr. F. W. Walmsley, L.D.S.
 Mr. J. F. Goldsworthy, L.D.S. (5/9/60).
 Mr. J. R. W. Moffat, L.D.S. (part-time) (13/6/60).

County Nursing Officer:

Miss M. Vaughan-Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Deputy County Nursing Officer:

Miss J. E. Flex, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (1/10/60).

Area Nursing Officer:

Miss H. Place, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

School Nurses: Miss B. C. Broughton, Mrs. S. F. Butler, Mrs. C. Carr Jones, Miss J. P. Cosnett, Miss W. M. Deakin, Miss P. Dennis, Miss M. C. Edwards, Miss B. L. Frost, Miss L. Luff, Miss M. Naylor, Miss R. G. H. Payne (3/10/60), Miss A. Rooney, Miss M. Scott (part-time), Miss K. Smith, Miss S. J. Williams, Miss P. Waller, Miss M. K. Wood (11/4/60), Miss M. Wyatt.

The aggregate of time given to School Health Service work is equivalent to the services of 4.85 full-time School Nurses.

Dental Attendants:

Miss J. Cross (1/12/60).
 Miss B. A. Scarlett.
 Mrs. M. B. E. Serivener (to 30/11/60).
 Miss M. E. Stannard (5/9/60).
 Mrs. H. Warner.

1. (b) School Clinics.

The following are the permanent clinics in the Education Authority's area:—

County Area:

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Address.</i>	<i>Services Provided.</i>
Beccles ...	Crowfoot School	Dental
Felixstowe	Trinity Methodist Church Hall	Speech Therapy.
Ipswich ...	The County Hall	Dental (Orthodontic), by appointment only. Speech Therapy.
Leiston ...	The County Health Clinic, "Daneway," Haylings Rd.	Dental.
Saxmundham	The County Health Clinic, Saxmundham	Speech Therapy. Chest Clinic (by Regional Hospital Board). Child Psychiatry (by Regional Hospital Board). Ophthalmic (by Regional Hospital Board). Speech Therapy.
Stowmarket	The County Health Clinic, 8 Violet Hill	Chest Clinic (by Regional Hospital Board). Dental. Speech Therapy. Ophthalmic (by Regional Hospital Board).
Woodbridge	Eden Lodge, Cumberland Street.	Speech Therapy.

Lowestoft Excepted District:

Connaught House Clinic, 123 High Street.	Minor ailments.
Kirkley Clinic, Southwell Road	Minor ailments. Dental.

2. Co-operation with other Public Health Services.—As during last year liaison between all concerned with the health of the school child has been satisfactory.

PRIMARY, MODERN AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS

3. Hygiene and Sanitation in Schools.—During the last twelve months a certain amount of improvement work has been possible, and 34 schools have benefited as follows:—

					<i>No. of Schools</i>
Mains water ...	...	...	...	...	1
New cesspools	...	...	...	...	2
Washbasins ...	...	...	...	...	7
New or additional lavatories	...	...	...	...	11
Hot water supply to wash basins	...	...	...	...	13

4. Medical Inspection in Schools.—The area of the administrative County for school purposes, excluding the Borough of Lowestoft, is 543,812 acres, with a population of 174,224 (1951 census), 217 schools in the County are under the control of the Education Committee (189 Primary, 20 Modern, 7 Grammar and Ashley Downs Special School, Lowestoft).

The number of children on the school register at the end of the December term was 23,602.

East Suffolk (excluding Lowestoft).			
1958	...	...	23,968 (including 2,361 at Grammar Schools).
1959	...	...	24,016 (including 2,420 at Grammar Schools).
1960	...	...	23,602 (including 2,358 at Grammar Schools).

(a) *Periodic Medical Inspections*—The following routine examinations were made during the year:—

Age Groups (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils
1956 and later ...	—
1955 ...	415
1954 ...	1,550
1953 ...	366
1952 ...	162
1951 ...	147
1950 ...	1,897
1949 ...	472
1948 ...	245
1947 ...	200
1946 ...	2,085
1945 and earlier	1,181
Total ...	8,720

(b) *Other Inspections*.

Special Inspections	...	...	131
Re-inspections	...	...	5,099

Total			5,230
Grand Total Inspections (a) & (b)			13,950

5. Findings of Medical Inspection.

(a)

Year	Number of Pupils Inspected	PHYSICAL CONDITION			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		Number	Per- centage	Number	Per- centage
1958	5,641	5,557	98.51	84	1.49
1959	5,739	5,674	98.87	65	1.13
1960	8,720	8,650	99.20	70	.80

(b) Uncleanliness.

Vermin Tables.

	No. of Visits to Schools by School Nurses.	No. of home visits.	Number of Examinations by School Nurses.			Number of Children examined and found verminous.					
			Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1955	723	134	31924	29906	61830	32	73	105	14	23	37
1956	602	117	25109	24935	50044	17	54	71	7	25	32
1957	504	82	24669	24245	48914	9	46	55	9	14	23
1958	613	75	29169	25369	54536	25	42	67	8	11	19
1959	620	66	25585	23847	49432	12	47	59	6	17	23
1960	89	49	2853	3422	6275	17	27	44	6	14	20

Regular routine visits to schools for uncleanness examinations were terminated at the commencement of the year and were confined to the follow up of the hard core of cases known to be infested from time to time and also visits by nurses to schools at the specific request of a head teacher or parent.

(c) Ringworm of the Scalp.—27 cases of ringworm of the scalp were diagnosed or treated through the School Health Service during 1960.

The outbreak arose in Felixstowe at the end of August and fortunately has been contained in that area. It seems more than probable that children of American servicemen attending schools in the town were the original focus of the infection. Scalp examinations of all children attending such schools were carried out by the School Nurse with a Woods Light purchased specifically for the purpose by the Committee. Suspected cases of scalp ringworm and contacts were referred to Dr. Lyons, Consultant Dermatologist for further examination and treatment. Subsequent follow up examinations of both cases and contacts by the School Nurse have been necessary to control the infection.

(d) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.

Defective Vision.			
Year.			Referred for Treatment.
1958	...	...	281
1959	...	...	185
1960	...	...	278
			882
			725
			1102

External Eye Disease.			
Year.			Referred for Treatment.
1958	...	...	8
1959	...	...	8
1960	...	...	8
			36
			52
			49

(e) Nose and Throat Defects.

Year.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	
	Referred for Treatment.	Observation Cases.
1958	42	297
1959	43	337
1960	15	477

6. Following Up.

During the year School Nurses made 925 visits to the homes of children in need of medical and surgical treatment to ensure that the parents consulted the family doctor and carried out his recommendations.

7. Medical Treatment.

(a) Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.—There are no Minor Ailment Clinics in the County, and children suffering from these conditions were referred to their private Medical Practitioner when treatment was required.

(b) Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases.—The arrangements made for this work to be carried out through the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, appear to be working satisfactorily. These arrangements are supplemented by the Regional Hospital Board, who have at present 3 ophthalmic clinics in operation in the County, 2 held in the Committee's clinic premises at Saxmundham and Stowmarket and 1 in hospital premises at Felixstowe. Information so far obtained by follow-up home visits shows that of 300 children whose sight was tested by ophthalmic medical practitioners or ophthalmic opticians, 221 were prescribed glasses and 200 obtained them. In 64 cases glasses were found to be unnecessary at present.

(c) Nose and Throat Defects.

Tonsils and Adenoids.

Since all children who are considered by the School Medical Officers at routine medical inspections to require treatment for nose and throat defects are now referred to their own doctors, it is not possible to provide any accurate statistics. Information so far obtained by follow-up home visits and from hospital reports shows that 171 children have received operative treatment, while 13 were not considered to require it at present.

Other Conditions.

Two children were referred for treatment for various nasal conditions and, as far as can be ascertained, both have been treated.

(d) Dental Inspection and Treatment.

The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. C. D. Macpherson, L.D.S., reports as follows:—

Since June, a private practitioner has been employed for one session each week at Stowmarket Clinic. In September an additional officer joined the staff. This officer will be responsible for the dental treatment in the Gipping and Hartismere areas. He has used the Stowmarket Clinic for treating the local schools, and portable equipment in classrooms when treating the outlying schools. It is hoped that he will be supplied with a mobile dental surgery next year, thus providing improved treatment facilities and avoiding disruption of the school's routine. Some schools in these areas have not been treated for a long time owing to shortage of staff, but it will be possible, in future, to institute routine inspection and subsequent treatment for all these schools. In turn, this will reduce travelling time for another officer and will allow him to give more adequate coverage of the schools in the Samford area.

In spite of ante-natal care, dental health education and improved dental hygiene, the incidence of dental caries continues to rise and it is a most stubborn and frustrating problem against which a Public Health Service can, at best, only mitigate its effects. It may be stated baldly that children eat too many sweets. It is common for a shower of sweet wrappers to spray the surgery floor when a child is asked to produce a handkerchief. Indeed, there is sometimes a partly eaten sweet in the handkerchief itself. Children readily admit that most of their pocket money is spent on sweets, lollies and ice-cream. We hope to persuade them to use their pocket money to buy fruit as an alternative to sweetmeats. But unfortunately most fruiterers only display the price per pound. If apples were displayed in the lower part of the shop window at 3d. each, for example, I am sure that such fruit would be attractive to children. When they are priced at 1/6 per pound this may attract the parent but will not attract the child. It is interesting to note that sweet shops adopt this policy and place the small single pieces low down in the window while the more expensive boxed chocolates and sweets are on or above the adult eye level.

I was delighted to see the children at Eye Junior School enjoying apples, freely taken, which had been presented to the Education Department. I would like to add my thanks to the kind donor of this fruit.

We intend to procure some leaflets for distribution to the children to direct their attention to the value of apples as enjoyable, mouth-cleansing alternatives to the sweets and biscuits which they eat so freely between meals.

(e) Orthopaedic and Posture defects.

As in 1950 the responsibility for making appointments for school children to see the consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon at East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital was passed to the Hospital Management Committee it has not been possible to establish an effective system for the exchange of information. No statistics relating to this form of treatment can therefore be given.

(f) *Child Guidance.*

The Ipswich Group Hospital Management Committee's Consultant Psychiatrist, Dr. J. G. Howells, has kindly submitted the following statistical summary of the work carried out by his Department during the year in respect of children residing in the Committee's area:—

New Cases—East Suffolk (excluding Lowestoft and Ipswich)	99
Referred by—G.P.s and Hospitals ...	90
School Medical Officer ...	9
Clinic Interviews	1,997
School Visits	40
Home Visits	159
Number of children attending at 1.1.60 ...	121
Number of children attending at 31.12.60 ...	104

(g) *Speech Therapy.*

With the appointment of another full time speech therapist Miss E. F. Wilson, L.C.S.T., in the autumn term, it was possible to increase the number of speech clinics by the provision of weekly centres at County Hall, Leiston, Saxmundham, Woodbridge as well as sessions at several schools.

Mrs. E. A. Smyth, L.C.S.T., the other full time speech therapist continued with weekly clinics at Felixstowe and Stowmarket as well as weekly sessions at several schools and Mrs. J. M. Lang, L.C.S.T. also remained in a part time capacity for 2 sessions weekly at schools in the Eye and Stradbroke area.

In all, 179 cases of speech defect have been treated, classified as follows:—

Dyslalia	116
Stammer	43
Sigmatism	11
Cleft palate and hare lip ...	4
Hard of hearing	1
Rhinophonia	1
Spastic	1
Dysphonia	2

Of this number, 24 were discharged with normal speech, 7 for other reasons.

(h) *Immunisation and Vaccination.*

During the year 80 pupils who had not previously been treated were immunised against diphtheria and 1,589 received reinforcing doses.

Through arrangements made by the Education Committee with the Ipswich Group Hospital Management Committee's Consultant Chest Physician, 1,449 school pupils were given B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis.

The arrangements for school children to be vaccinated against polio-myelitis continued during the year.

8. Infectious and Contagious Diseases.

The table below shows the number of children known to have been excluded from school, either suffering from, or being contacts of the infectious and contagious diseases named.

	No. of Cases.
Chicken-pox	463
Diphtheria	—
Measles	555
Mumps	415
Scarlet Fever	62
Whooping Cough	130
German Measles	24
Impetigo	38
Ringworm (scalp)	27
(skin)	2
Scabies	1
Tonsillitis	3
Influenza	—
Eye Infections	—
Jaundice	2
Enteritis	—
Glandular Fever	—
Salmonella typhimurium	—
Meningitis	2

School Closures:—There was no need to close any school on account of infectious disease during the year.

9. Physical Training and Remedial Exercises.

The Committee's Chief Organiser of Physical Education, Mr. H. Stott, reports as follows:—

Chief Organiser to East Suffolk and Lowestoft (4/5) and Ipswich Borough (1/5)—Mr. H. Stott.

Assistant Organisers:

Miss R. B. Ayles.	East Suffolk (7/10) Ipswich (3/10).
Miss A. R. Lewis.	East Suffolk and Lowestoft.
Mr. F. W. Newborn.	East Suffolk (4/5) Ipswich (1/5).
Mr. J. Walker.	East Suffolk and Lowestoft.

(a) Treatment arranged for those children reported to be in need of remedial exercises.

During the year thirty-nine new cases were referred and many were still under observation from previous years. The organisers continued to investigate each case and prescribe suitable remedial exercises. Copies of the exercises were given to the class teacher or P.E. specialist at the school and to the parent. All concerned were made thoroughly conversant with the exercises to ensure that they were performed regularly and correctly. Follow-up visits were made as often as possible.

The method of dealing with these cases continues to work reasonably well and it is felt that there is much benefit to the child. Below is a summary of the cases:—

1. Total number of children concerned.

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
134	80	45	33	39

2. Summary of cases reported. N.B.—Some cases fall under more than one heading.

Foot conditions	26
Round shoulder, poor posture etc	13
Mouth breather	1

3. Distribution of cases.

Boys	Under		Total	Girls	Under		Total
	12	Over 12			12	Over 12	
1956	42	16	58	1956	51	25	76
1957	40	5	45	1957	30	5	35
1958	16	2	18	1958	24	3	27
1959	20	3	23	1959	9	1	10
1960	19	4	23	1960	12	4	16
				1956	1957	1958	1959 1960
Grammar ...	...	...		1	0	0	1 1
Modern, Area and Full Standard			58	20	8	6	11
Junior and Infant ...	...	...	75	60	37	26	27

(b) **General.** In the primary schools the facilities for Physical Education continued to improve. Space, both indoors and outdoors, became more generous in many schools through falling numbers, re-organisation, re-building or extensions. Large portable apparatus was supplied to twenty schools and many more supplemented their equipment from school funds. Inter-school visits and events at convenient centres involving several schools were arranged for games and dancing. On the whole the work in the primary schools continues to improve and much credit is due to the teachers for their interest and endeavour to reach reasonable standards.

In the secondary schools, although the facilities continued to improve, there remained a very serious shortage of specialist teachers. Those who stepped in to give of their best did so with credit but, until specialist teachers can be found, the work in the secondary schools cannot progress satisfactorily. Interest and encouragement in outdoor pursuits expanded a little but a real effort is required to get this important side of P.E. moving forward. It is the duty of the schools to teach children the foundations and principles of activities which they can continue after leaving school—camping, cycling, canoeing, sailing etc.—but the natural team games still hold precedence although it is only the minority who continue to participate on leaving school. The county offers great possibilities for canoeing and sailing but little advantage is taken of these natural amenities.

The year 1960 must be remembered as a period in which great strides were taken in providing the facilities for the teaching of swimming. Although none came into actual use in 1960 during the summer season of 1961 a total of eight school teaching baths should be in use and more will be in course of construction. The interest is widespread and the financial encouragement given by the Committee will have an immeasurable effect.

10. School Meals.

The Chief Education Officer has supplied the following information relating to the work of the School Meals Service during the year:—

The average number taking meals in 1960 was about 15,100 a day or 63% of the children at school, compared with 61.2% in 1959.

The Primary School at Capel St. Mary which was formerly supplied with container meals from East Bergholt Central Kitchen has a kitchen in its new buildings so that meals are now cooked on the premises.

The new Reydon Infants School which has a dining room and scullery is supplied with meals from Reydon Modern School. Improved conditions for washing up have been provided at Brantham Junior and Darsham Schools by the erection of portable huts equipped for the purpose.

The kitchens at Rushmere, Great Glemham and Little Glemham Primary Schools have been closed as they were below standard. Rushmere St. Andrew C.P. School now receives meals from Ipswich, Great Glemham from Rendham and Little Glemham from Parham.

11. Provision of Milk for School Children

The Milk in Schools Scheme entitles each child to receive a free daily allowance of $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of milk. This report deals with the supply of milk to 217 maintained and 34 non-maintained schools in the County (excluding Lowestoft).

1. Popularity of the Scheme.

Maintained Schools—22,263 children in attendance in October, 17,047 that is 76.4% were receiving milk.

Non-Maintained Schools—3,732 children in attendance in October, 3,398 that is 91.0% were receiving milk.

2. Delivery.

With one exception all schools received milk in $\frac{1}{3}$ pint bottles. In the other case the milk is received from the adjoining farm, owned by the Governing Body of the school.

The pasteurised milk was delivered by 42 dairymen, received by them pasteurised and bottled from 17 licensed sources. 2 dairymen delivered raw milk produced at their own dairies.

3. Quality of Milk.

(a) General.

The County Medical Officer of Health must approve all supplies and where possible milk should be pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested. At the end of the year only 3 schools were not receiving "Pasteurised Milk"; these schools, Gosbeck, Coddendenham and Southwold St. Felix, were receiving a Tuberculin Tested supply.

Types of Milk approved by County Medical Officer, December, 1960.

Maintained Schools

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>Percentage of all Schools</i>	<i>No. of 1/3rd pints daily</i>	<i>Percentage of total supply</i>
Pasteurised ...	215	99.1	17,004	99.75
Tuberculin Tested ...	2	0.9	43	0.25

Non-Maintained Schools

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>Percentage of all Schools</i>	<i>No. of 1/3rd pints daily</i>	<i>Percentage of total supply</i>
Pasteurised ...	33	97.0	3,074	90.4
Tuberculin Tested ...	1	3.0	324	9.6

(b) *Supervision of Supplies.*

Six of the 17 sources of pasteurised milk are situated within the County in these cases supervision was maintained by inspection of dairies, plant, bottles, etc. In all other cases a close liaison is maintained with officrs of the appropriate Food and Drugs Authorities for this purpose.

Samples of milk were taken and examined for the following purposes:

(i) *Freedom from Infection.*

All raw milk supplies were samplcd regularly and submitted for biological examination. 24 samples were taken and all were found to be satisfactory.

(ii) *Keeping Quality and Efficiency of Pasteurisation.*

Forty-eight samples were takcn for this purpose. 2 samples failed the Phosphatase Test, and 1 failed the Methylene Blue Test. The two Phosphatase Test failures occurred in milk pasteurised outside the County; the failures were reported to the Food and Drugs Authority concerned, but subsequent investigations failed to ascertain the cause of the failures.

The Methylene Blue Tcst failures occurred in milk produced and bottled in the County; in this case it was found that the dairyman had supplied raw Tuberculin Tested milk instead of Pasteurised, and immediate steps were taken to ensure that a supply of Pasteurised milk was delivered in accordance with the contract.

(iii) *Chemical Quality.*

Thirty-five samples were examined for this purpose and all samples proved satisfactory.

12. Co-operation with Voluntary Bodies.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

As in past years, the Officers of the Society have been readily available to give help and advice in any case brought to their notice.

13. Handicapped Pupils.—The Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, detail ten categories of defects which require special educational treatment, and the following statistics indicate the progress that has bcen made in ascertaining and dealing with children who come within the scope of the Regulations. More detailed statistical information will be found in the Tables at the end of this Report.

Educationally Subnormal.—The following table shows the number of educationally subnormal children at present ascertained in the County, 53 of whom are in residential Special Schools.

EDUCATIONALLY SUBNORMAL PUPILS.					
		No. of children ascertained during year.			
No. on Register at end of year. Recommended—	Special School	Requiring treatment in a Special School		Requiring special class at Ordinary School	TOTAL
		Res.	Day		
120	15	17	—	1	18

Unsuitable for education in the ordinary school—

During the year 11 children were found to be unsuitable for education in the ordinary schools and notified to the Local Authority in accordance with Section 57(4) of the Education Act, 1944 as amended.

<i>Other Defects—</i>		<i>Total ascertained</i>	<i>At Special School.</i>
Blind Pupils	...	...	1
Partially Sighted Pupils	...	...	9
Deaf Pupils	...	...	12
Partially Deaf Pupils	...	...	1
Delicate Pupils	...	...	9
Epileptic Pupils	...	...	1
Maladjusted Pupils	...	...	40
Physically Handicapped Pupils	...	16	17 (7 at Independent Schools) 7 (1 at Independent School)
Pupils suffering from Speech Defect	...	—	—
Multiple Defects:			
Educationally Subnormal and Physically Handicapped	...	4	3
Educationally Subnormal and Maladjusted		1	1
Educationally Subnormal, Physically Handicapped and Partially Sighted	...	1	1 at Independent School
Epileptic and Educationally Subnormal	...	2	2
Educationally Subnormal and Partially Sighted	...	1	1
Maladjusted and Educationally Subnormal		1	1
Physically Handicapped and Educationally Subnormal	...	1	1 at Independent School
Educationally Subnormal and Partially Deaf	...	1	1
Physically Handicapped and Speech Defect		1	1

14. Full Time Courses of Technical Training for Handicapped Children.

No students were assisted in 1960 for full time training courses and none were awaiting training at the end of the year.

15. Nursery Schools.

There are at present no Nursery Schools in the County.

16. Employment of Children.

Under the County Council's bye-laws regulating the employment of children, 364 pupils were medically examined and found fit to be employed in various specified occupations.

**EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MEDICAL INSPECTION RETURN, 1960.**

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By years of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later ...	—	—	—	—	—
1955	415	410	98.80	5	1.20
1954	1,550	1,527	98.52	23	1.48
1953	366	362	98.91	4	1.09
1952	162	159	98.15	3	1.85
1951	147	143	97.28	4	2.72
1950	1,897	1,880	99.10	17	.90
1949	472	464	98.31	8	1.69
1948	245	244	99.59	1	.41
1947	200	199	99.50	1	.50
1946	2,085	2,082	99.86	3	.14
1945 and earlier ...	1,181	1,180	99.92	1	.08
TOTAL ...	8,720	8,650	99.20	70	.80

TABLE B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later ...	—	—	—
1955	7	27	25
1954	28	53	58
1953	9	9	13
1952	6	8	9
1951	7	1	8
1950	27	30	46
1949	17	7	17
1948	20	5	3
1947	9	5	14
1946	61	25	78
1945 and earlier ...	78	13	87
TOTAL ...	269	183	358

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

NOTES: A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	131
Number of re-inspections	...	...	5,099
Total	...	5,230	—

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons 6,275
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 44
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... —
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... —

PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

NOTE—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. The table includes separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
		ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	1	33	8	63	4	39	13	135
5	Eyes— (a) Vision ...	35	223	139	481	95	436	269	1140
	(b) Squint ...	17	24	4	22	3	49	24	95
	(c) Other ...	2	15	3	4	2	30	7	49
6	Ears— (a) Hearing ...	2	23	—	14	1	41	3	78
	(b) Otitis Media	1	30	—	12	—	44	1	86
	(c) Other ...	1	22	—	6	2	10	3	38
7	Nose and Throat	8	255	3	96	7	259	18	610
8	Speech ...	8	39	—	8	6	28	14	75
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	38	1	13	3	38	4	89
10	Heart ...	4	30	1	39	—	38	5	107
11	Lungs ...	2	72	—	41	1	67	3	180
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	1	9	—	3	1	3	2	15
	(b) Other ...	—	40	—	4	1	56	1	100
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	1	8	2	38	5	23	8	69
	(b) Feet ...	20	54	6	25	17	45	43	124
	(c) Other ...	7	34	9	54	3	59	19	147
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	1	—	1	—	—	2	2	2
	(b) Other ...	—	4	—	2	1	15	1	21
15	Psychological— (a) Development	1	16	—	12	4	31	5	59
	(b) Stability ...	—	7	—	1	1	13	1	21
16	Abdomen ...	—	6	—	3	—	15	—	24
17	Other ...	3	45	—	31	—	64	3	140

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

NOTE—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at special medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	—	4
5	Eyes— (a) Vision	9	14
	(b) Squint	1	1
	(c) Other	1	3
6	Ears— (a) Hearing	1	5
	(b) Otitis Media ...	1	—
	(c) Other	—	2
7	Nose and Throat ...	1	4
8	Speech	1	2
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	1	1
10	Heart	—	1
11	Lungs ...	—	—
12	Developmental— (a) Hernia ...	—	—
	(b) Other ...	—	—
13	Orthopaedic— (a) Posture ...	—	—
	(b) Feet ...	1	1
	(c) Other ...	—	—
14	Nervous System— (a) Epilepsy ...	—	1
	(b) Other ...	—	—
15	Psychological— (a) Development ...	—	1
	(b) Stability ...	—	1
16	Abdomen	1	—
17	Other	1	1

PART III—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	4
Errors of refraction (including squint)	...		306
Total	...	...	310
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	221

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment—			
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...		171
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...		—
Received other forms of treatment	...		22
Total	...	...	193
Total Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—			
(a) in 1960	...	...	3
(b) in previous years	...	...	10

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients' departments	...	...	7
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	13
Total	...	...	20

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness for which see Table D of Part I).

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	(i) Scalp	...	...	27
	(ii) Body	...	...	8
Scabies	...	...	...	1
Impetigo	...	...	...	38
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...		80

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

		Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	...	243

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

		Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	...	173

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	...		—
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	...		—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination			1,449
(d) Other than (a), (b) and (c) above. Please specify:			
Enuresis	...	...	4
Undescended Testicles	...		6
Chest Conditions	...	...	15
Hernia	...	...	4
Glandular Conditions	...	...	3
Total (a)-(d)	...		1,481

PART IV—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by Authority's Dental Officers:—				
(a) At Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	11,532
(b) As Specials	...	...	...	394
			Total (1)	11,861
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	6,464
(3) Number offered treatment	...	...	...	6,464
(4) Number actually treated	...	...	...	3,769
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11(h)	...	...	...	6,132
(6) Half days devoted to Periodic (School) Inspection	...	...	...	137
Treatment	...	...	...	1,178
			Total (6)	1,315
(7) Fillings:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	3,400
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	412
			Total (7)	3,812
(8) Number of Teeth Filled:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	3,185
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	394
			Total (8)	3,579
(9) Extractions:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	785
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	2,692
			Total (9)	3,477
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction	...	...	...	22
(11) Orthodontics:				
(a) Cases commenced during the year	...	...	...	13
(b) Cases carried forward from previous year	...	...	...	48
(c) Cases completed during the year	...	...	...	19
(d) Cases discontinued during the year	...	...	...	2
(e) Pupils treated with appliances	...	...	...	28
(f) Removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	28
(g) Fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances	...	...	...	342
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth	...	...	...	18
(13) Other operations:				
Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	1,038
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	723
			Total (13)	1,761

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1960									(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Mal-adjusted		(9) Epileptic	Total 1-9
	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf	(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped									
A. Handicapped pupils <i>newly placed</i> in special schools or boarding homes	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		
B. Handicapped pupils <i>newly assessed</i> as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	2	1	—	1	3	16	4	3	30		
On 22nd January, 1961, number of handicapped pupils on the registers of—												
C. (i) 1. Maintained special schools: (a) day ... (b) boarders ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4		
2. Non-maintained specials schools: (a) day ... (b) boarders ...	—	8	10	1	4	7	39	4	—	66		
(ii) on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iii) boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii)	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	7		
TOTAL C. ...	1	8	12	1	8	9	64	11	3	117		
D. being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.												
(i) in hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
(iii) at home ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	8		

**Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes—
*continued.***

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted	(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf	(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped	(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Mal-adjusted	(9) Epileptic	Total 1-9
E. requiring places in special schools	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
(i) TOTAL:						
(a) day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding ...	—	1	—	—	2	2
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5:						
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school:						
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	1	—	—	2	—
F. On the registers of hospital special schools ...					34	5
G. Number of children reported to the local health authority during the year:—						
(a) Under Old Section 57(3) or New Section 57(4) ... ...					...	...
(b) Under Old Section 57(5) ... ... ... ...					...	—
of the Education Act, 1944.						

BOROUGH OF LOWESTOFT.
(EXCEPTED DISTRICT).

The following report on the work of the School Health Service during 1960 has been prepared by Dr. A. C. Gee, School Medical Officer for Lowestoft.

The work of the School Medical Department during 1960 followed the same routine pattern as in previous years and, as the staff position has been more satisfactory than for some previous years, we were able to introduce one or two new schemes which we have wanted to see in operation for some time.

The first of these was the introduction of vaccination against tuberculosis—B.C.G. In co-operation with the staff at the Chest Clinic, B.C.G. vaccination was made available to all school children age 13 years and over. Response for the preliminary skin test was good; this enabled those requiring protection against tuberculosis to be sorted out from those who had already acquired a natural immunity to this disease. Those requiring such protection were subsequently given B.C.G. vaccination. During the course of the survey at Roman Hill Boys' School, one case of active T.B. was discovered. This necessitated a return visit to the school for skin testing all those who had not already been tested in the survey, i.e. the 11.13 group.

In addition to this special scheme, vaccination was continued by the Chest Clinic for all age groups who were actual T.B. contacts. Statistics for B.C.G. vaccination will be found elsewhere in the report.

The next major drive was directed at those who still continued to have dirty heads. On several occasions parents have been warned that unless they cleaned up their childrens' heads, they would be prosecuted. This final warning notice did produce the desired effect and so far it has not been necessary to take any parent to court. The dirty head group continue to be the same defaulters—members of well-known problem families—and the only way of dealing with them is to keep them under constant supervision. The number of pupils found to be infested was 54, which is the lowest figure for a number of years.

A very much appreciated service was started during the year in the establishment of chiropody facilities. Arrangements were made for a private Chiropody Practitioner to see selected cases on a fee paying basis. Good chiropody treatment is of a specialist nature and the service we have received in this direction has been much appreciated. A considerable number of cases of veruca are seen in the school clinics and the more chronic of these have benefited greatly from this skilled chiropody treatment.

We were very sorry to lose the services of Miss Bassett, our Speech Therapist, earlier in the year. In spite of continued advertising, we were unable to fill the vacancy during the year. As members of the Committee will know, Miss Bassett was able to rejoin us again early this year and at the time of writing, I am glad to report that she is once again working for us.

The general statistics for the year are much the same as in previous years, though one or two features of interest are apparent from a careful perusal of them. Of interest for instance is the continuing decline in the number of eye defects found. During the year, too, no cases of ringworm, scabies or impetigo were seen. Infectious diseases were not prevalent but there was one case of poliomyelitis in a school child.

Booster injections against diphtheria have been continued throughout the year for all entrants to school and the response to this has been good. Immunisation against polio is available to the whole school population. We have not so far been able to introduce a scheme for immunisation against tetanus, but when time and staff are available, this will be introduced.

1. STAFF.

Borough School Medical Officer:

Arthur C. Gee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy School Medical Officer:

Isabella Sim, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Medical Officers:

None.

The aggregate of time given to School Health Service work is equivalent to the services of 0.75 of a full-time Officer.

Speech Therapist:

Miss J. Bassett, L.C.S.T.

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. C. D. Macpherson, L.D.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mrs. H. A. Bell, L.D.S.

Miss Janet W. Hepburn, L.D.S.

County Nursing Officer:

Miss M. Vaughan-Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Area Nursing Officer:

Miss H. Place, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

School Nurses:

Miss J. P. Cosnett.

Miss M. C. Edwards (to 1/3/60).

Miss F. M. Pike (9/6/60).

Miss E. A. M. Pretty

Miss A. Taylor.

Miss P. Waller (to 18/5/60).

The aggregate of time given to School Health Service work is equivalent to the services of 2.0 full time School Nurses.

Dental Attendants:

Miss D. Rackham.

Miss D. Rudd.

Number of pupils on registers of maintained primary and secondary schools (including nursery and special schools) in January 1961, as in Form 7, 7M, and 11 Schools = 7,294.

NOTE: Tables A, B and C relate only to medical inspections of pupils attending maintained schools prescribed in Section 48(1) of the Education Act, 1944.

PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

TABLE A—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	No. of Pupils Inspected (2)	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col. (2)	No.	% of Col. (2)
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1956 and later ...	49	49	100%	—	—
1955	390	390	100%	—	—
1954	173	173	100%	—	—
1953	14	14	100%	—	—
1952	15	15	100%	—	—
1951	7	7	100%	—	—
1950	9	9	100%	—	—
1949	365	365	100%	—	—
1948	233	232	99.995	1	.005
1947	8	8	100%	—	—
1946	95	95	100%	—	—
1945 and earlier ...	465	465	100%	—	—
TOTAL ...	1,823	1,822	99.995	1	.005

TABLE B—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

NOTES:—Pupils found at Periodic Inspections to require treatment for a defect should not be excluded from Table B by reason of the fact that they were already under treatment for that defect.

Table B relates to individual pupils and not to defects. Consequently the total in column (4) will not necessarily be the same as the sum of columns (2) and (3).

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1956 and later ...	—	5	3
1955	5	23	27
1954	1	20	21
1953	1	—	1
1952	—	1	1
1951	1	—	1
1950	3	—	3
1949	27	24	48
1948	14	14	28
1947	—	1	1
1946	2	6	8
1945 and earlier ...	8	8	16
TOTAL ...	62	102	158

TABLE C—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

NOTES: A special inspection is one that is carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	319
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	721
Total	...	...	1,040

TABLE D—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

NOTES:—All cases of infestation, however slight, should be included in Table D. The numbers recorded at (b), (c) and (d) should relate to individual pupils, and not to instances of infestation.

- (a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in Schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ... 16,452
- (b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... 54
- (c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) —
- (d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) —

PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE A—PERIODIC INSPECTIONS.

NOTE:—All defects including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at periodic medical inspections should be included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection. This Table should include separately the number of pupils found to require treatment (T) and the number of pupils found to require observation (O).

TABLE B—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.

NOTE—All defects, including defects of pupils at Nursery and Special Schools, noted at special medical inspections are included in this Table, whether or not they were under treatment or observation at the time of the inspection.

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
		Requiring Treatment (3)	Requiring Observation (4)
4	Skin	20	30
5	Eyes—		
	(a) Vision	3	—
	(b) Squint	—	—
6	(c) Other	—	—
	Ears—		
	(a) Hearing	—	—
7	(b) Otitis Media	—	—
	(c) Other	—	—
	Nose and Throat	—	—
8	Speech	1	—
9	Lymphatic Glands	—	—
10	Heart	—	—
11	Lungs	2	—
12	Developmental—		
	(a) Hernia	—	—
13	(b) Other	1	—
	Orthopaedic—		
	(a) Posture	—	—
14	(b) Feet	2	—
	(c) Other	1	2
	Nervous System—		
15	(a) Epilepsy	1	—
	(b) Other	—	—
16	Psychological—		
	(a) Development	25	—
17	(b) Stability	10	—
	Abdomen	—	—
17	Other	71	20

PART III—TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING
NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS).

TABLE A—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	...	...	8
Errors of refraction (including squint)	...		393
Total	...	...	401
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	...	...	39

TABLE B—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE & THROAT.

			Number of cases known to have been dealt with.
Received operative treatment—			
(a) for diseases of the ear	...	...	—
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	...		237
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	...		27
Received other forms of treatment	...		5
Total	...	...	269
Total Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—			
(a) in 1960	...	...	—
(b) in previous years	...	...	3

*A pupil reported under (a) above should not be recorded at (b) in respect of the supply of a hearing aid in a previous year.

TABLE C—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

			Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at Clinics or out patients' departments	...	...	76
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	...	...	—
Total	...	...	76

TABLE D—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part I).

				Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm— (i) Scalp	...	...	...	—
(ii) Body	...	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	—
Impetigo	...	...	...	—
Other skin diseases	...	...	...	64
Total	...	...	...	64

TABLE E—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	68

TABLE F—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists ...	54

TABLE G—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ...	352
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ...	—
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	895
Total ...	1,247

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:—					
(a) At Periodic Inspections ...	2,896	{	Total (1) ...	4,490	
(b) As Specials ...	1,594	}			
(2) Number found to require treatment	2,802				
(3) Number offered treatment	2,393				
(4) Number actually treated	1,773				
(5) Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at heading 11(h)	4,421				
(6) Half days devoted to:					
(a) Periodic (School) Inspection ... 38	{	Total (6) ...	909		
(b) Treatment ... 871	}				
(7) Fillings:					
(a) Permanent Teeth ... 2,481	{	Total (7) ...	3,027		
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 546	}				
(8) Number of Teeth filled:					
(a) Permanent Teeth ... 2,003	{	Total (8) ...	2,511		
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 508	}				
(9) Extractions:					
(a) Permanent Teeth ... 382	{	Total (9) ...	1,807		
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 1,425	}				
(10) Administration of general anaesthetics for extractions ...	867				
(11) Orthodontics:					
(a) Cases commenced during the year ... ...	...	...	...	43	
(b) Cases brought forward from previous year ...	...	...	...	—
(c) Cases completed during the year ... ...	...	...	...	43	
(d) Cases discontinued during the year ...	...	...	...	—
(e) Pupils treated by means of appliances ...	...	...	...	—
(f) Removable appliances fitted ...	...	...	...	—
(g) Fixed appliances fitted ...	...	...	...	—
(h) Total attendances ...	...	...	...	45	
(12) Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth ...	8				
(13) Other operations:					
(a) Permanent Teeth ... 1,024	{	Total (13) ...	1,385		
(b) Temporary Teeth ... 361	}				

HANDICAPPED PUPILS REQUIRING EDUCATION AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS
OR BOARDING IN BOARDING HOMES.

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1960	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Mal-adjusted		(9) Epileptic	(10) Speech Defects	Total 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
A. Handicapped pupils <i>newly placed</i> in special schools or boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	7
B. Handicapped pupils <i>newly assessed</i> as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	8
On or about 20th January, 1961 number of handicapped pupils from the Authority's area—											
C. (i) on the registers of—											
1. Maintained special schools:											
(a) as day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	7
(b) as boarding pupils ...	1	4	1	—	—	—	11	2	—	—	19
2. Non-maintained special schools:											
(a) as day pupils	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) as boarding pupils ...	—	2	—	—	1	3	4	3	—	—	13
(ii) were on the registers of independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
(iii) were boarded in homes and not already included under (i) or (ii) (see note 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL C. ...	1	6	1	1	1	4	22	5	—	—	41
D. being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944.											
(i) in hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) in other groups (e.g., units for spastics, convalescent homes) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) at home ...	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4

Handicapped Pupils requiring Education at Special Schools or Boarding in Boarding Homes—
continued.

	(1) Blind (2) Partially sighted		(3) Deaf (4) Partially deaf		(5) Delicate (6) Physically handicapped		(7) Educationally sub-normal (8) Mal-adjusted		(9) Epileptic	(10) Spe-ch Defects	Total 1-10
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
E. requiring places in special schools											
(i) TOTAL:											
(a) day ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) boarding ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
(ii) who had not reached the age of 5:											
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) who had reached the age of 5 but whose parents had refused consent to their admission to a special school:											
(a) awaiting day places ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) awaiting boarding places	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. On the registers of hospital special schools ...							—	—	—	—	—
G. During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1960,											
(i) how many children were reported to the local health authority—											
(a) either under Section 57(3) (prior to 1.11.60) or under Section 57(4) (from 1.11.60) 3							3			
(b) under Section 57(5) prior to 1.11.60 2							2			
(ii) how many decisions that a child is unsuitable for education at school have been cancelled under Section 57A (2) of the Education Act, 1944 ... —							—				

TONSILLECTOMY RETURN.

Children at periodic medical inspections during 1960 who have undergone tonsillectomy at any time previous to this examination:—

			Girls.	Boys.
Entrants	...	...	13	28
Leavers	...	...	18	6
Other age groups	...	...	32	36
			—	—
Total	...	...	63	70
			—	—

B.C.G. VACCINATIONS.

School.		Total No. Skin Tested	Total who received B.C.G. Vaccination
Harris Secondary Modern	...	259	217
Roman Hill Secondary Boys	...	303	155
Grammar School	...	447	296
Alderman Woodrow—Girls	...	149	84
Boys	...	123	71
<i>Special Skin Tests, age 11-13 years.</i>			
Roman Hill Secondary Boys	...	264	—
B.C.G. by Chest Clinic (T.B. contacts)		—	72
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		1,545	895
		<hr/>	<hr/>

INDEX.

	<i>Page</i>
Co-operation with other Public Health Services	2
,, „ Voluntary Bodies	12
Employment of Children	13
Following up, home visits	6
Full-time Courses of Technical Training for Handicapped Children	13
Handicapped Pupils	12, 13
Hygiene and Sanitation in Schools	3
Infectious and Contagious Diseases	9
Lowestoft Excepted District	23, 24
Medical Inspection	3, 4
,, „ , Findings of	4, 5, 6
Medical Treatment:	
Child Guidance	8
Dental Inspection and Treatment	6, 7
Immunisation and Vaccination	8
Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin	6
Nose and Throat Defects	6
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	7
Speech Therapy	8
Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases	6
Nursery Schools	13
Physical Training and Remedial Exercises	9, 10
Provision of Milk for School Children	11, 12
School Clinics	3
School Meals	10
Staff:	
County Area	2
Lowestoft Excepted District	24
Statistical Tables:	
County Area	14-22
Lowestoft Excepted District	25-34

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION
COMMITTEE



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Principal School Medical Officer

1960
